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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Österreich, Die. Pp. 591. Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1909.

Ayres, L. P. *Laggards in our Schools.* Pp. xv, 236. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

The investigation conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation into the backwardness of school children concludes that: (1) That the most important causes of retardation of school children can be removed; (2) that the old-fashioned virtues of regularity of attendance and faithfulness are major elements of success; (3) that some cities are already accomplishing excellent results by measures that can be adopted by all, and (4) that relatively few children are so defective as to prevent success in school or in life.

In reaching these conclusions several able chapters have been compiled dealing with the percentage of attendance in the different grades, sex and attendance, and nationality and attendance. Each of these chapters discusses fully the phase of one particular problem.

It is most interesting, after this brilliant showing of the causes of retardation and elimination as operating primarily in the upper grades, to have the author advocate a card-index system as a remedy for what he clearly shows to be at fault, the curriculum. Elimination from school is most noticeable after the pupils reach the age of twelve when they are required to take up a continuation of a wearily monotonous curriculum. The remedy clearly lies far deeper than a mere change in method of administration.

Baschurtz, K. *Die Organisation der Stadtlischen Haus- und Grundbesitzer in Deutschland.* Pp. 206. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1909.

Benoist, Charles. *Pour la Réforme électorale.* Pp. 322. Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1908.

This is a series of essays written at various times upon a subject that continues to be of great interest to the French electorate—the reform of the election system. This question the author believes is “at the beginning, at the center and at the end” of the problem of good government. The first part of the book is a polemic against present political conditions in France—in fact, these three essays were avowedly written to be used for political purposes. In the latter part of the work some of the chief remedies now advocated are reviewed in detail; they include the list system, proportional representation, corrupt practices acts, secrecy of the ballot, reduction of the number of representatives, etc. The author is an enthusiast as to what may be accomplished by these changes in machinery.

Bernhard, E. *Höhere Arbeitsintensität bei kürzerer Arbeitszeit.* Pp. 94. Price, 2.50 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1909.

Browne, J. C. *Parcimony in Nutrition.* Pp. 111. Price, 75 cents. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1909.

Dr. Browne has enlarged his 1908 presidential address to the section for preventive medicine of the Royal Institute of Public Health, England, into a book to warn the public of the dangers that lurk in the Chittenden and Fletcher heresy of low diet. He admits that Professor Chittenden's revolutionary results were obtained under the most perfect laboratory methods possible. He does not question them directly, but points out that it "conflicts violently with the orthodox physiological faith;" that it is Chittenden against the world which, beginning with mother's milk and coming down through the experience of history, has established things differently. "All the successful races have habitually consumed proteid far in excess of the Chittenden standard, and far in excess of what was required for tissue repair, and when we find a definite relation between proteid consumption and racial success there is good ground for believing that behind it there is biological law." Possibly the successful races have done many things that were neither causes of nor aids to progress. Dr. Browne's method of defence may be sound, but it would defend almost any new thing. He at least would have us feel that more evidence should be collected and proofs should be matured by more time before the Chittenden results can be finally accepted.

Buschkiel, A. H. *Das Kassen- und Zahlswesen der staatlichen und kommunalen Behörden im Königreich Sachsen.* Pp. 93. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1909.

Denison, T. S. *Primitive Aryans of America.* Pp. 189. Price, \$2.50. Chicago: By the Author, 1909.

One of the most fascinating riddles of ethnology is the source of the American Indians. The author believes that a careful study of the language of the Aztecs and kindred tribes reveals their early connection with the Indo-Iranians, and that the Aztecs, therefore, belongs to the Aryans. He offers in evidence a comparison of many words and phrases from the Indian language with the old Aryan roots. Whether further investigation will establish clearly his claim may be a matter of question, but any serious attempt to solve the riddle is to be commended.

Depreciated Currency and Diminished Railway Rates. Pp. 127. Philadelphia: Railway World, 1909.

Eastman, F. A. *Chicago City Manual for 1909*, containing names and official addresses of city officials with description of their functions. Pp. 291. Chicago: Bureau of Statistics, 1909.

Errera, P. *Le Congo Belge.* Pp. 26. Paris: V. Giard and E. Brière, 1908.

Forman, S. E. *Advanced Civics.* Pp. xvii, 456. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Company, 1909.

Teachers of advanced classes are relying more and more upon collateral reading to visualize the subject for the student. The text should give

numerous suggestions for further study. Advanced courses, too, must of necessity cover narrower fields than those which treat only "the elements."

Judged by these standards Dr. Forman's book falls short of the first requirement and attempts to cover too wide a field. There are only occasional suggestions as to where additional material may be found, and consequently the statements in the text, because of their brevity, sometimes convey an impression, if not false at least only partially correct. For example, in the discussion of the house of representatives it is stated: "Every bill must be duly discussed and must be disposed of in an orderly, decent way." Again, "The senate goes about legislation in a reposeful, dignified way. It does not have to hurry for it always has at least four years to accomplish its purposes." Anyone familiar with the present condition of congressional procedure would be badly misled by such sentences as these. If the discussion must be left so brief, the student should at least be shown where a more exact and adequate treatment may be found. The second criticism to be made is the broad field which the author attempts to cover. It is impossible to treat in these less than four hundred pages the topics usually discussed in texts on political theory, constitutional law, party government, charities and corrections, public finance, and general jurisprudence without making the discussion elementary and fragmentary. In spite of its defects it should be stated that the book is written in a very entertaining style and will, doubtless, lead many to an acquaintance with the subject it treats who would be repelled by more detailed studies.

Fuller, H. B. *The Speakers of the House.* Pp. xiii, 311. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1909.

Sketches of speakers of the House form the warp upon which most of this book is woven. It takes its color from other men. The first two-thirds especially are devoted to discussions which drift far from the speakership. Newspaper quality is in evidence repeatedly—"after heroic periods of national grandeur the state . . . embraces the repose of inertia." "The brazen age of commerce" and the "seductive atmosphere of distant Washington" make it impossible to "revel in the carnival of intellect" which the House offered early in the century. It will jar on many after being told that Clay "drank to excess," was morally loose and "seemed to . . . prefer the plausible to the solid," to read that "through an intervening century he stands out clearly the typical American."

The book improves decidedly when recent congressional history is reached. The author evidently has a good first hand experience of Washington. His discussion of the "Revolution" under Reed, puts that partisan contest in a new light. The estimate of Cannon and analysis of his power are well done. The recent changes in the rules of the House are also discussed. They will bring about but little change in Congressional procedure.

Garr, M. *Die Inseratensteuer.* Pp. 73. Price, 2m. Wien: F. Deuticke, 1909.

Gibson, T. *The Cycles of Speculation.* Pp. 187. Price, \$1.50. New York: Moody Corporation.

Goodnow, F. P. *Municipal Government.* Pp. ix, 401. Price, \$3.00. New York: Century Company, 1909.

Grant, P. S. *Observations in Asia.* Pp. xi, 141. Price, \$1.25. New York: Brentano's, 1908.

Mr. Grant made a trip around the world in company with Bishop Potter in 1899-1900. This series of side lights on the East gives us his impressions at the time. Chief emphasis is placed on the Philippine problem and the position of the missionaries in China. There are also several interesting chapters, descriptive of the journey itself. In the discussion of the Philippines there are many sweeping generalizations and contrasts which a decade has proven to be inaccurate or unjustified. The conclusions are too often based upon what happened to come to the notice of the traveler.

In the portion dealing with missions, however, the author is upon solid ground. The chapter on Christian missions and social progress is one of the soundest statements that have been made to justify missionary work in the East. "As a scheme of salvation attested by the miraculous, Christianity in the East cannot succeed." "Swapping miracles with a brown man or a yellow man is an unedifying business—as an Occidental, as a Christian, as a modern, then the missionary's appeal and justification to-day is visible social progress." Clean life, mental and physical; pure family relations; a just penal system and universal brotherhood; these are the things the missionary must emphasize in order to lead the Oriental to the larger meaning of Christianity.

Haines, C. G. *The Conflict over Judicial Powers.* Pp. 180. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This volume is one of a series of studies in history, economics and public law, edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University. Its six chapters deal respectively with the judicial powers before the adoption of the federal constitution; the early conflicts over judicial nullification by federal courts; the extension of federal judicial authority; the conflicts over the extension of judicial authority; the principles of the Jacksonian democracy, and judicial powers from 1856 to 1870.

It is not to be expected that this subject of constitutional history could be exhausted within so brief a compass as 180 pages, so the author tells us that the said essay "is the outgrowth of a special study of one of the problems of constitutional law begun at Ursinus College in 1903 and is intended to serve merely as an introduction to a more exhaustive treatise."

It fully measures up to this purpose. While it does not attempt to discuss the principles underlying the conflict, it is an admirable and concise history of the conflict itself, as evidenced by the leading judicial decisions, executive messages, legislative debates and contemporaneous newspaper comments.

To the student who desires a general knowledge of the subject and familiarity with the arguments advanced by the strongest advocates, pro and con, this little book will prove of value. The author has been happy in his selection of material and is unusually clear and concise in statement.

Hall, Bolton. *The Garden Yard.* Pp. xv, 321. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1909.

"The Garden Yard" is far more definite and helpful than either "A Little Land and a Living" or "Three Acres and Liberty," by the same author. The book deals specifically with soil fertility and methods of preparing land for intensive gardening. Each garden vegetable is taken up in turn, and a short discussion is given of its habits and growth, and the method best calculated to secure the largest returns from the cultivation.

After dealing generally with methods, the last portion of the book discusses specifically the production of the various crops. While planned along similar lines, the book falls distinctly below the standard set by such books as Bailey's "Principles of the Vegetable Gardening." In no cases does the author show better judgment than when he emphasizes the necessity of hard work if success in gardening is to be attained.

Hall, Bolton. *A Little Land and a Living.* Pp. 287. New York: Arcadia Press, 1908.

The book differs but slightly from the author's earlier work, "Three Acres and Liberty." In some cases even the chapter headings are similar and the grouping of the material is much the same. The book is very general and, in view of its declared object, might even be called discursive, covering all phases of agriculture from the buying of the land to the producing of the crop. There are sections on vacant lot cultivation; record yields of crops; soil tillage; the forcing of winter vegetables; the raising of live stock, fruit, vegetables, flowers; the proper buildings for a small farm, and finally a plan for the development of a sanitarium. "Three Acres and Liberty" was equally discursive and general, but while one such book is valuable, two books of such a nature by the same author are scarcely pardonable.

Hardie, J. K. *India.* Pp. xvi, 126. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1909.

One can but feel, in reading these interesting sketches, that the author went to India to criticise, yet there is so much current official praise of the English administration of India that we welcome any discussion from the other side.

Mr. Hardie finds that the "revenue" is a heavy charge upon India and that its increase is a cause of growing discontent. The government lacks human sympathy, the Indians are practically shut out of the higher positions, the English treat them with disdain, even drawing the color line on the railways. In addition many bad blunders, notably the partition of Bengal, have offended native feeling. As a result the Indian is disgruntled but not disloyal. Sedition, Mr. Hardie asserts, is a hobgoblin that exists only in the minds of officials. The system of taxation should be reformed—payments in kind should be restored; the military expenditure, now that Russia is no longer feared, should be cut down; public spirit, now repressed, should be cultivated. Above all "the government—lifeless, soulless and impersonal" should be given a touch of human sympathy and the Indian should no longer be forced to ask "Why will not the English trust us?"

Henderson, C. R. *Social Duties from the Christian Point of View.* Pp. xiii, 332. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Horrocks, J. *Railway Rates.* Pp. 485. Price, 21s. London: S. Sonnenschein & Co., 1909.

Jensen, C. O. *Essentials of Milk Hygiene.* Translated by L. Pearson. Pp. 291. Price, \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1909.

In these days all the world goes to Denmark to learn how the highest class dairying is done. The last to go was the late efficient and much lamented state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, who translated this book written by a professor in the Royal Veterinary and Agriculture College in Copenhagen.

"No food under ordinary conditions is so exposed to contamination, so easily contaminated, or so fosters contamination as milk, hence the necessity for the study of milk hygiene. . . . Microscopic and bacteriological examinations of milk show that a very large proportion of the city supply fails to meet even a moderate standard for cleanness, thus revealing the need for measures at the seat of production and during transit to prevent injurious contaminations."

This book was written for those persons who would produce clean milk and preserve its cleanness, and it places at their disposal the latest available information. The awakening interest is shown by the fact that this, the second and enlarged edition, was called for within a year after the publication of the first.

Johnson, Emory R. *Elements of Transportation.* Pp. xvii, 360. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

Lewis, F. W. *State Insurance: A Social and Industrial Need.* Pp. 233. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1909.

"There is a principle underlying this discussion which is briefly comprehended in the maxim that every man is entitled to a living, or, stated in other words, that he is entitled to a living wage for his labor." In these words, the author states the premise of his argument. A strong carefully worked up arraignment of the conditions surrounding the life of the modern wage worker follows this statement together with an excellent presentation of the functions of a modern state. The state must move cautiously and deliberately, but it must move in the direction calculated to conserve the welfare of the individual. "There is a feeling widely prevalent, though not often bluntly stated, that it is legitimate for the state to assume a paternal attitude toward certain worthy classes, to enable them in turn to take a similar attitude toward others. The practice of this theory has always wrought untold misery and wretchedness."

The author's discussion of the incidence of state insurance is by no means satisfactory. There is no more important question connected with the problem than who bears the burden of the tax, and the author throws aside the question by saying that of course the burden is not borne by the average taxpayer. His explanation of his position is, however, neither adequate nor satisfactory.

The conclusions of the book are by no means so competently drawn as one might expect from a reading of the chapters on the problem and functions of a state. The author concludes in favor of state insurance, but his conclusions lack definiteness and directness.

Low, A. M. *Protection in the United States.* Pp. 167. CHOMLEY, C. H. *Protection in Canada and Australia.* Pp. xiii, 195. DAWSON, W. H. *Protection in Germany.* Pp. 259. MEREDITH, H. O. *Protection in France.* Pp. 194. Price, 3s. 6d. each. London: P. S. King & Son.

These comprise a series of handy volumes under the editorship of W. H. Dawson dealing with the practical operation of protection in the countries named. Each volume is written by an expert. The volume on Protection in the United States is a study of the origin and growth of the American tariff system and its economic and social influence. Its treatment is historic; its style is popular, though its contents show a wide knowledge of literature on the subject on the part of the author. Mr. Low has written an impartial historical survey of protection in this country endeavoring merely to state facts, from which every reader can draw his own conclusions according to his prejudices or predilections. The other volumes in the series are equally popular in style but written from a somewhat different standpoint. In their treatment the authors have added a moral to their tale. One has the feeling that they are trying to prove a thesis.

Masten, V. M. *The Crime Problem.* Pp. 156. Price, \$1.50. Elmira, N. Y.: Star-Gazette Company, 1909.

The author is military instructor at the Elmira Reformatory and has had opportunity to study the criminal and the institutions provided for him. The first two chapters dealing in a general way with crime are rambling and incoherent. Apparently the author views immigration as the chief factor in our crimes, yet he notes that crime seems to be increasing faster in England than it is here. In the third and fourth chapters the English prison system is well summarized. Then follows a clear description of the system Col. Masten advocates for American primary and secondary industrial schools, reformatories, convict prisons. He makes a plea for houses of reception and some better system of employing prison officials so that there may be an incentive for good work. The subject matter of the volume is good and deserves attention.

Mathews, John L. *Remaking the Mississippi.* Pp. 265. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1909.

Mathews, John M. *Legislative and Judicial History of the Fifteenth Amendment.* Pp. 126. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1909.

This monograph follows a similar study of the Fourteenth Amendment. The study divides itself into chapters, on the growth of the movement in favor of the amendment, its formulation in Congress, congressional interpretation, adoption by the states, enforcement legislation and judicial interpretation. As in the case of the Fourteenth Amendment, it is shown that the intent of Congress was wider than the scope finally given to the amend-

ments by the courts. The later chapters especially present a clear view of the process by which the broad interpretation originally given was cut down by the higher courts through the series of cases extending from *McKay vs. Campbell* to *Williams vs. Mississippi*. The material used in the monograph is chiefly drawn from the congressional discussions and the court reports. The study is careful and its spirit is judicial.

Maybon, Albert. *La Politique Chinoise*. Pp. 268. Price, 4 fr. Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière, 1908.

Mr. Maybon presents an interesting series of studies of the shifting phases of Eastern politics which, though often elusive, are of first importance in international affairs of the present day. The survey covers the period from 1898 to May, 1908, and is divided into chapters treating the Manchu court, the conservative movement, the reformist school and the revolutionary party. All factors non-political have been omitted. The author has had at his command a wealth of untranslated Chinese documents which he has used with the greatest skill. His secondary references are to only the most reliable authorities. An extended personal acquaintance with China also gives the discussion weight. No recent monograph presents so well the present status of Far Eastern politics.

McCain, C. C. *The Diminishing Purchasing Power of Railway Earnings*. Pp. 111. New York: By the Author, 1909.

Misawa, T. *Modern Educators and their Ideals*. Pp. 304. Price, \$1.25. New York: Appleton & Co., 1909.

Mumford, Eben. *The Origins of Leadership*. Pp. 87. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Leadership is considered first in its relation to the science of sociology and to the social process. It is discussed in both its innate and acquired aspects and its evolution is traced through the associations of some of the lower animals, of children, and, in particular, of hunting people, the main problem being to show its relation to the development of personality and the various institutions.

Leadership originates and centers about the problems, crises and changes in the conditions of the group-life and the leader may function either in the maintenance or change of institutions. The hunting type of life through its long duration has given us the fundamental patterns of association. Leadership in this type of association requires extraordinary keenness of the senses of sight and hearing, exceptional endurance, promptness of decision, superior ability in making motor co-ordinations, and direct, immediate, personal adaptation of the social habits of the group to new situations. Leadership is usually determined by purely personal qualities and by merit, for at this stage ownership of property, the principle of inheritance, and other aids to position in the group have not developed far. Institutions as distinguished from control by instincts or unanalyzed customs originate in the stimulating and inhibiting influences that arise through the conscious direction of social activity on the part of some superior individual or group of superior individ-

uals. In most cases leadership among hunting people is temporary and poorly defined, but the more favorably located groups show beginnings of institutionalization of almost all the elemental social impulses and interests. In some instances in the expression of political interest, the principle of inheritance of rank and property is fairly well established. In the councils of the Australians and American Indians we have the beginnings of the various kinds of deliberative bodies of more highly organized societies.

In religion the clearness of the concept of the deities or preternatural leaders is in direct proportion to the degree of development of leadership and authoritative personages with definitely recognized prerogatives and superior personal attributes that make them stand out clearly from the other members of the group.

Munro, W. B. *The Government of European Cities*. Pp. ix, 409. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

There is no subject in political science more intimately associated with everyday life than city government. Our own lack of success in the management of our urban populations also makes any study of means and results in other countries welcome. Professor Munro gives us in this book a study of French, Prussian and English cities. He has made the study a real contribution to the literature of comparative government by contrasting the systems of Europe with each other and with the general practice in the United States. French and German experience and practice are first discussed, each occupying about one hundred pages, then the latter half of the book is devoted to the government of English cities—a proportion justified by the greater importance of the latter to the American student.

Each section begins with a historical resumé bringing out the development of the present position of the city in the national life. The importance of the Revolutionary period in France, the Stein-Hardenberg reforms in Germany and the reformation of city government in England following 1835, are all well brought out. The newness of the city problem in Germany, the continuity of city life in England, "the classic land of urban concentration" receive extended attention.

Next follow analyses of the present structure and function of the systems of city government. We learn who the city authorities are, how they are elected, what are their powers and how these are exercised. Typical services are discussed in detail to illustrate the general practice in other departments. Paris and London are treated separately because of the exceptional arrangements in force due to the location of the national capitals within them. In discussing English cities it is brought out that the reform which has wiped out the corrupt governments of the first third of the nineteenth century was not accomplished by a change in organization, but chiefly by the new civic spirit that has made itself felt in the administration.

Numerous references to sources and secondary authorities throughout the book place additional material at the command of the student. At the end of the book also there is an excellent working bibliography.

Dr. Munro's book is the most important recent addition to the litera-

ture of comparative municipal government. It should be read by everyone interested in local government and its improvement.

Murphy, E. G. *Basis of Ascendency.* Pp. xxiv, 250. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Osborn, C. S. *The Andean Land.* 2 vols. Pp. xxviii, 643. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909.

Pratt, J. B. *What is Pragmatism?* Pp. xii, 256. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

In philosophical circles in recent years no subject has awakened more general interest than that which is known as "pragmatism." This volume is made up of half a dozen lectures given by the assistant professor of philosophy at Williams College to a summer group. The author endeavors to present to the ordinary man and woman the significance of this new philosophy, by showing that truth is not the hard and fast thing as formerly conceived, but is rather the outgrowth of certain relationships and varies, therefore, with individuals. The discussion is summed up under such headings as "Meaning and Method in Pragmatism," "The Ambiguity of Truth," "The Pragmatic View of the Truth Relation," "Pragmatism and Knowledge," "Pragmatism and Religion," with a final lecture on "The Practical Point of View." This so-called "practical point of view" is to make us realize that truth is a means to an end rather than an end in itself, that truth and knowledge are implements to be used for the achievement of a higher life.

Punnett, R. C. *Mendelism.* Pp. 112. Price, 50 cents. New York: Wilshire Book Company, 1909.

The greatest discovery in biology since Darwin's time and a discovery greater than his in its economic results is the newly-discovered law of heredity known as Mendelism, after its first discoverer, Gregory Mendel, an Austrian monk, who worked it out fifty years ago and cast it, an unappreciated pearl, before a world that saw not. It has been recently discovered simultaneously by four other men. In brief the law is this: The crossing of animal or vegetable parents differing in one or two qualities will result in offspring whose qualities will be a mixture of those of the parents in a proportion that can be numerically predicted and numerically verified. Plant and animal breeding henceforward become but a kind of manufacture in the hand of a breeder. Already a vast literature has arisen, but his little book is the gist of it. It is published with an introduction by that most ingenious socialist, Mr. Gaylord Wilshire, who would have us see that Mendel's law overturns some of the strongest objections to socialism.

Reinsch, Paul S. *Readings on American Federal Government.* Pp. vii, 850. Price, \$2.75. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

Beard, C. A. *Readings in American Government and Politics.* Pp. xxiii, 624. Price, \$1.90. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909. Contemporary accounts of important movements and events are being drawn upon more and more by educators to enliven the study of the social sciences.

These two excellent volumes are the result of the demand for compilations of extracts which shall place within small compass what could otherwise be obtained by the student only in the larger libraries and even there only by great expenditure of time and effort.

Professor Reinsch addresses himself exclusively to selections illustrating the processes of the central government. The extracts are almost without exception from first-hand authorities—the men who have exercised the powers they discuss. The "Congressional Record" is sifted to secure the most vivid expressions on public problems, chiefly of the present day. As is to be expected the discussions drawn upon are largely senatorial, since the house is no longer a distinctively debating body. Special emphasis is placed upon extracts showing the procedure in Congress and its defects—for example, the rules of the house and the recent developments toward a modification of the time-honored "senatorial courtesy." Outside criticism of the government is drawn upon only when the public debates fail to show the points to be illustrated. The plan adopted for the volume makes it especially useful for university classes where the student can be relied upon to reason out for himself the problems suggested by the debates.

Professor Beard's volume aims to cover a larger field in a smaller space. National, state, and municipal governments are treated, and many of the selections show the historical development of governmental powers rather than their present status. Necessarily, too, the extracts are shorter. They are so short in some cases that the setting is hardly made clear enough for the beginner. On the other hand this compactness keeps the point well in the mind, an advantage often hard to keep when the thought must be followed through the prolixity of a congressional debate. Professor Beard draws freely upon outside discussions of government, departmental publications, statutes at large, court decisions and campaign arguments. The selections are well suited to accompany an elementary course in government in either college or secondary instruction.

Schloss, D. F. *Insurance Against Unemployment.* Pp. x, 132. Price, 3s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1909.

The author divides his work into a discussion of compulsory insurance and voluntary insurance against unemployment. In dealing with compulsory insurance, he cites but one illustration, that of St. Gall. However, in discussing voluntary insurance, he uses numerous excellent illustrations furnished by Berne, Venice, Cologne and a score of other European cities. The author's description of the insurance systems in vogue in these various cities is rather general but good.

The book is written from an English standpoint, and the conclusions, therefore, relate to the unemployment problem as found in England. The author favors a system of assisted voluntary insurance which must be national in character and organized by trades. While the arguments are not by any means conclusive, the book presents an excellent, brief discussion of the subject of insurance against unemployment.

Scott, W. D. *The Psychology of Advertising.* Pp. 269. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1908.

Professor Scott's latest contribution to the literature on advertising must be regarded as an elaboration of his *Theory of Advertising* published some years ago. After reviewing the psychological principles which the advertiser should keep in mind in constructing his appeal, Professor Scott illustrates the uses and the applications of these principles in every day advertising work.

The volume is valuable for the concise and simple way in which many psychological principles have been stated, for the excellent illustrations taken from current advertisements of wide circulation, and for the presentation of the results of experiments made by the author upon his classes in Northwestern University. As a comprehensive treatise upon the subject of advertising, or a text-book for the use of classes in advertising, the book is by no means ideal. As a method of arousing the student's interest in the subject, of teaching him logical methods of investigation, and as a stimulus to the application of scientific principles to this art, it is without an equal at the present time.

Sinclair, U., and Williams, M. *Good Health and How to Regain It.* Pp. 302. Price, \$1.20. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co., 1909.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. Mr. Horace Fletcher was refused life insurance, and he started on a series of investigations of nutrition which has resulted in his well-known system of thorough mastication, reduced food, low consumption of proteids and increased health and vigor. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, had tuberculosis, with the result that he is doing splendid work in the great and much needed movement toward improved national hygiene. Messrs. Sinclair and Williams had respectively nervous prostration and tuberculosis and have investigated Messrs. Fletcher, Fisher, the work of Dr. Chittenden, at Yale, and of Metchnikoff, of Paris, who tells us that we may live to be 120 by the use of yogurt and the elimination of deleterious bacteria in the alimentary canal. They also investigated Kellogg and his famous Battle Creek Sanitarium where people recover on one vegetarian meal per day. The results of all this dietary and hygienic investigation are well summarized by Messrs. Sinclair and Williams, who tell how they put them into practice and regained their health.

Small, Albion W. *The Cameralists.* Pp. xxv, 606. Price, \$3.18. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Smith, C. Henry. *The Mennonites of America.* Pp. xviii, 484. Price, \$2.00. Scottsdale, Pa.: Mennonite Publishing Company, 1909.

In this work the origin and the history of the Mennonite church and a description of the Mennonite people are given. The Mennonites have been a quiet rural people with little interest in government and the affairs of the world. They were the founders of the first German colony in America, and were numbered among the earlier pioneers of the West.

The author speaks of Menno Simons, the founder of the church in The
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Netherlands; of the persecutions of these people on the continent; of their early settlements at Germantown, Pa., and at Pequea, Lancaster County, Pa.; of their friendly relations with the Indians; of their principles, culture, customs and literature, and of the development of their church.

As a historical work it is carefully planned and the facts well founded. Its value to students of social science lies in its clear analysis of the social life of a rural people.

Spiegel, L. *Die Verwaltungsrechtswissenschaft.* Pp. 222. Price, 5.50 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1909.

St. Maur, Kate V. *The Earth's Bounty.* Pp. 430. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

This is an interesting and inspiring account of the way a city family went back to the land and succeeded after years spent in unconfessed failure in the quest of fame and fortune in many cities. The new life in the country was begun on a rented place with twelve acres of land, where three years of success demonstrated the ability to use more land, which was secured and the success was extended. Mrs. St. Maur is a sample of that class of most successful farmers who come from town free from bias of how grandfather did it, and have applied their brains to the business, and have sought light in that now large fund of printed material at agriculturists' disposal. The book is therefore partly practice and partly the result of scholarly investigation of the work of others. Its scholarly origin in combination with the previous city experience of the author gives the book at times a suburban tinge and fantastic touch which, however, does not keep it from being of interest to that large class in cities and elsewhere who would do well to follow the author's example.

Van Dyne, Frederick. *Our Foreign Service.* Pp. 316. Price, \$2.50. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, 1909.

Mr. Van Dyne's previous works on Citizenship and Naturalization are exhaustive legal treatises intended for study and reference. The object of this volume, by contrast, is to put in popular form a description of the organization of our foreign service and the duties of its officers. The style shows that the book is intended for the general reader or for him who is just entering upon a study of the subject. Two hundred pages of text are divided into four chapters which present a very readable discussion of the Department of State, Our Diplomatic Service, Our Consular Service, Citizenship, Expatriation and Passports. Each subject is brought well up to date by a discussion of the latest laws and department regulations. The last hundred pages are devoted to a select bibliography and appendices presenting the forms used in consular and diplomatic correspondence and a list of the officers of our present service abroad. In comparison with the space devoted to the text of the book the prominence given to these technical and changing subjects is disproportionate.

Zahn, F. *Die Finanzen der Grossmächte.* Pp. 144. Berlin: Carl Heyman, 1908.

Extreme care has been taken to make the comparisons in this monograph trustworthy. The material was originally collected under the auspices of the German government. Dr. Zahn compares the income, expenditures and debts of the nine Great Powers. The statistics cover the period 1893-1905. Especial attention is paid to the source of the revenues, the object of the expenditures and the amount of the public debt, central and local, in comparison with population and total national wealth. Germany is used as the standard of comparison. The main conclusions are: Public revenue and expenditures are greater in Germany than in the other states; public expenditures are rapidly growing in the empire especially for productive ends and for the military—though in this not so markedly as in France, Great Britain and Russia. There are still important unexhausted sources of income, especially tobacco, liquors and inheritances. Germany is in at least as good a financial condition as England

REVIEWS

Birdseye, Clarence F. *The Reorganization of Our Colleges.* Pp. 410. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company, 1909.

The thesis of the author is simple, his suggestions few but far reaching. Our colleges, modelled after English schools, were at first practically homes for young boys in constant contact with their masters and under their control. Time has brought great changes. The boys are now older, have become young men, in fact, competent of self-government. The home idea is lost, students and faculty are no longer intimate and nine-tenths of the student's time is spent away from his instructors. The students' activities are not chiefly those of the classroom. Formerly college was a professional training school for ministers and a few others. Now it is a great culture medium for many others and a few ministers.

What is done, or to be done, to meet these changes? Very little has been done, the author says. Put the college on a business basis is the solution. Separate the executive and the pedagogical fields. Have a staff whose business it is to "follow up" these students and prevent failure. The teacher cannot do this. Study the "waste heap" as does the chemist of a factory. Systematize the work. Limit the students to the number for which present endowment is adequate. Pay decent salaries. Reward successful teachers. The fraternity houses are the model for the home life of the students and their success only emphasizes the colleges' failure. Athletic management is the model for the business reorganization. Learn from it.

Our colleges are no longer private home schools. They are great public institutions, quasi-state in fact, all more or less supported by public funds. Therefore the public must insist on adequate management and better results.

The author presents a great mass of evidence. No honest observer